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BAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—"All at 8—a."

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1882, THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Details have been received in regard to the death of General Hurlbut. === In the first three months this year 3,892 persons were evicted in Ireland; the total number of arrests thus far amounts to over 900. - Further particulars have been received regarding the maltreatment of the Jews at Balta. = Riots have occurred among miners in Wales and in Cornwall, England.

CONGRESS.-The Mississippi River Improvement bill was discussed in the Senate; the Committee on Education recommended an appropriation to aid in the support of common schools; the bill to allow retired Army officers to hold civil office was favorably reported. === In the House the bill to afford assistance to Congress in the investigation of claims sgainst the Government was debated; Pension bills were considered last night.

Domestic.-Hallet Kiibourn yesterday was awarded a verdict of \$100,000 against ex-Sergeantat-Arms John G. Thompson in the Circuit Court at Washington. = General William L. Burt, of Boston, died at Saratoga. - Many persons were injured and much property was destroyed by the storms in Pennsylvania. === It is reported that school system that is to profit by all this asten Mexicans were killed in the Indian outbreak in tuteness. The Oregon Republican Convention nominated a ticket. - Warren E. Whitney was killed by the explosion of a boiler in a paper mill at Claremont, N. H. === The spinners and weavers man was killed. == Ex-County Treasurer Dunnight. === The Assembly Judiciary Committee began the investigation in the Manhattan suits at

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-William Sindram was hanged yesterday at the Tombs for the murder of Mrs. Catherine Crave. = A suit has been brought by the County Medical Society to enjoin the United States Medical College from issuing diplomas. = The trial of the O'Gorman-Arnoux suit was continued yesterday. - The dog show was closed. - An injunction was granted restraining the Jersey City authorities from tearing up the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railread, ____ Gold value of the levaltender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.55 cents. Stocks opened lower, afterward were irregular and feverish, and finally closed strong and excited.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair and warmer weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 52°; lowest, 44°; average, 48°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

On Thursday the Assembly, during a spasn of sense, decided to adjourn finally on May 18. Having thus demonstrated its appreciation of the value of time, the Assembly turned around yesterday and passed a resolution calling for an adjournment from Friday until Monday, with a consequent loss of two whole days. Consistency is one of the most engaging of jewels

Hangings have been robbed of many shocking features in late years, but there is still a chance for reform here. The custom (which was followed as usual yesterday in the case of Sindram) of lowering the body of the poor wretch a moment or so after the trap is sprung in order that the doctors may count the flatterings of the pulse until it goes out ought to be stopped. All that science can learn by such an investigation was acquired long ago. Why not let the man hang for half an hour and then cut him down once for all?

It is unfortunate that the Commissioners of Emigration quarrel so much and indulge in so many personalities. Their meetings are beginning to rival in lack of dignity those recently held by the Park Commissioners. The benevolent work which these officials have in charge is greatly hindered by the need of money; but these personal differences only make matters worse. They are subversive of proper discipline among the employes in the hospitals and asylums under the direction of the Board. Religjous prejudices seem to enter largely into the disturbances in the meetings, and this fact is also to be deeply regretted.

To be fond of a fine horse is to lay one's self open to suspicion in the eyes of many good people, and perhaps in some cases it is the beginning of a bitter end. But no such un-

pleasantness attaches itself to a love for dogs. Men, and women too, can bestow unlimited | kill him in the name of his Church! Razin reaffection upon these intelligent creatures, not only without reproach, but generally with the consciousness that the attachment is reciprocated. In a measure these facts explain the success of the Bench Show which closed yesterday. The exhibition has not attracted attention so widely as the recent walking match in Madison Square Garden, but the display of brutes certainly has been better.

If the bill which Mr. Haggerty introduced yesterday becomes a law, and the law is enforced, the consumers of milk will rise up and call him blessed. He proposes to compel the milkmen of the period to be a trifle more frank in the future than some of them have been in the past. The milkmen are to be required to call a spade a spade-to print "skimmed milk" on their cans in case that is the pleasing beverage they are offering for sale. Heretofore an occasional milkman has allowed a constitutional reserve to forbid him from stating whether what he served to his customers was skimmed or unskimmed. Reform is necessary.

It is not likely that the majority of the House of Representatives will agree with the minority report of the Elections Committee in the case of Mackey against O'Connor. The minority holds that the contest abated when Mr. O'Connor died, and that Mr. Dibble, who went in on the result of a special election, cannot be ousted unless a case can be made out against him personally. Even if the House should approve this report, and thus establish a bad precedent, Mr. Dibble might not long remain in Congress. Some facts bearing out this assertion will be found in our Washington dispatches. They relate to the special election held last summer, by virtue of which Mr. Dibble claims his seat.

Indiana, who is always listened to when he talks, spoke on the Mississippi River Improvement bill. If many Senators adopt his views Mr. Garland will not succeed with his amendment to raise the appropriation from six millions to fifteen millions, and to change the plan for the improvement of the channel into a plan mainly to improve the plantations along the river's bank. Senator Harrison is strongly against the amendment, while he wants the navigability of the stream bettered. He declared that for constitutional reasons he must oppose any project to add to the value of riparian lands with only incidental benefit to the river bed. This would be a bad precedent, he said, to Democracy is! place before the eyes of people living near the Red River and other streams with low banks. The improvement of the lands at the Nation's expense should not be the main object.

It looks as if the Board of Education was more wily than the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, When the School Commissioners found that the Board of Apportionment was determined last December to cut down their estimates for 1882, they tried to persuade the Controller and his associates to decide upon what items the reduction should fall. But the acute Board of Estimate and Apportionment was not any more anxious to assume the unpleasant task of cutting off the teachers' pay than the Commissioners, and the reduction was made in a lump. The Board of Education then decided to let the schoolhouses go. Buildings cannot complain as teachers might do. But now a bill to authorize the issue of bonds to the amount of \$450,000 to pay for new schoolhouses in this city has been introduced in the State Senate. As the Board of Estimate and Apportionment reduced the whole sum asked for by the Board of Education only about \$300,000, the School Commissioners seem to have an excellent chance of coming out ahead to the amount of \$150,000. We are glad that it is the public

THE LAST POLYGAMOUS CONGRESSMAN. No polygamist will ever again occupy a seat in Congress. The vote of the House on Wedin the Harmony Mills at Cohoes have decided not to nesday unseating Delegate Cannon entered go to work on Monday. === A train was thrown that decree. The Edmunds bill, which has from the track by robbers at Kansas City and one just become a law, has decreed that henceforth no polygamist shall hold office in Utah Terridore, of Berks County, Penn., gave himself up last tory. These two acts, both passed by a Republican Congress and both opposed by an almost solid Democratic vote, will stand out in political history as the crowning works of this session. They mark the beginning of the end of the foul institution of Mormonism in the United States, and they present the Republican party as the persistent and distinctive enemy of that institution, even as they present the Democratic party as its consistent defender and ally. When the Edmunds bill was before the Senate, the Democratic Senators spoke against it and exhausted their ingenuity in attempting its defeat. When the final vote was taken they were too shrewd to go on the record and allowed it to be passed by a viva voce vote. The Democratic members of the House were more reckless. They opposed the bill, and on its final passage ninety-five of them voted against it. Nearly all the votes in its favor were Republican, and in neither the Senate nor the House was there a Republican vote against it. When the vote to unseat Mr. Cannon was taken in the House, all but eight of the Democrats present voted to retain him, while all the Republicans present voted for removal.

What kind of a man was he whom the Democrats were willing to retain among them? He was a fit representative of the institution which he upholds, and which in his final speech he had the audacity to defend as Christian. He was first elected to Congress in 1873, and has been successively reelected ever since. At the session of Congress in 1874 a project was started to have him unseated on the ground of his polygamous practices and of even more serious charges. Evidence was collected, but as it was impossible to consolidate the antipolygamy sentiment sufficiently at that time to secure his removal, the movement was post- making almost the only break in the poned. The evidence collected was not disclosed. and we present some of it to the public for the first time to-day. It tends to show Mr. Cannon proached. Here there is a group of villages not only a zealous polygamist but also an instigator of brutal, cold-blooded murder. Adolph Razin, a member of the Mormon Church, made affidavit in 1874 that in March, 1855, George Q. Cannon went to him and told him it was his duty as a member of that Church to kill Alman W. Babbitt, Secretary of Utah Territory. He was to kill him because he had transgressed kept open house on that coast sledges were the laws of the Church, and under the dectrine of Blood Atonement, publicly preached by the Church, no man who had thus transgressed could attain salvation unless his blood were spilled by some of his brethren. This is not the first time this fiendish doctrine of Blood Atenement has been heard of. It has been the cause and excuse of some of the most brutal murders ever committed by civilized men.

Cannon not only impressed this religious duty upon Razin, but he also showed him the way in Verkhoyansk in company with a courier in which to commit the murder. Mr. Babbitt was to start on the long and lonely journey across | Engineer Melville was searching for De Long the plains, then unspanned by railway, to in the Lena delta he set out for Bolun to ren-Washington, and it was Cannon's wish that der aid, sending his dispatches to Irkutsk by

fused to commit the crime, but he affirms that in the summer of 1856 Babbitt was assassinated, on his return from Washington, and his belief is that the "assassination was an act "done in accordance with the laws of said Church, instigated thereto by the advice and counsel of George Q. Cannon and other per-"sons in the authority of said Church." Mr. Razin made three affidavits on this subject, and they are all interesting reading. Concerning his veracity and trustworthiness as a witness, there are strong and unequivocal statements from ex-Governor Woods, of Utah, and from two members of the Mormon Church. We give all these, together with an affidavit setting forth the doctrine of Blood Atonement as it has been openly preached in the Tabernacle at Salt Lake. We commend these remarkable documents to

the careful perusal of all who wish to under-

stand the true nature of the institution upon

which the Republican party has set its heel. In

the light of them it is well to read over the fare-

well speech of Mr. Cannon in Congress, in which he defended his Church as a divine institution, and said he did not envy the feelings of any man who voted against him. "My people," he said, "practise polygamy because they believe it to be right, and a religious duty, in obedience to a command of God, given for the redemption of the race." Blasphemy of that kind will never again be heard on the floor of Congress, and for this relief we have to thank the Republican party. Why the Democratic party should desire to uphold such an institution and such a man would be an inexplieable mysiery had not one of their own members furnished the key. In his speech on the unscating of Cannon Congressman Atkins said: Mormons have been guilty of believing in and some of them of practising polygamy. But In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Harrison, of "they have been guilty of another sin also. "They have committed the offence of belonging to the Democratic party." There you have it. They vote the Democratic ticket, therefore they must be upheld by the Demoeratic party. There is nothing inconsistent about this course. The same party upheld Brooks asserts, that since the deadslavery because the slaveholders were Democrats; they excused the Ku-Klux because the Ku-Klux were Democrats; they defend the ballot-box-stuffers because the tissue ballots all bear Democratic names. But what a party this policy accumulates-slaveholders, Ku-

Klux murderers, ballot-box-stuffers and polyg-

amists! Emerson says a man's friends are his

magnetisms. What a curious magnet the

AMONG THE POLAR RACES. first day of the year, but the men were safely landed, and when the courier left them they were in good health and spirits. Three months' provisions are said to have been could not bear a man's weight. If these supplies were rescued from the ship and carried across country to the headquarters of the sledging party, the whole ship's company would have food enough to last until thirty-six men during three months. In any natives were kindly disposed, and some sup-Polar races.

Secretary Chandler his plan of dispatching the Iroquois to the assistance of the shipwrecked crew. She is not fitted for service on the Siberian coast and would probably be seriously delayed by the ice in the straits. The revenue cutter Corwin has landed twice at the very spot where Lieutenant Berry is awaiting succor, having once been there as early as May 31, and she is ready for service. She can certainly reach St. Lawrence Bay by the last of next month, and ought to be able to work her way along the coast to Cape Serdze some time in June. There may be a fortnight's delay some port where they can be transferred to Francisco. The Vega, which was frozen in about sixteen miles west of Tiapka, was not released from her ice berth until July 18, but during that season where the Rodgers's men now are there was open water as early as the last week in May, and by the end of June there was smooth sailing all the way to the East Cape. Even if the condition of the ice be peculiarly unfavorable, so as to involve serious delay in effecting the rescue, there will there will be an abundance of seal to eat, and the island opposite the encampment swarms with hares.

The scene of Lieutenant Berry's midwinter adventures is sharply outlined in Professor Nordenskiold's volume. From Kolynchin Bay to Cape Serdze there is a series of broad lagoons with a narrow coast line of sand-bank rising above the water. From Pitlekai, where the Vega wintered, there are as many as six small settlements before Tiapka is reached. A drawing of this village, with Idlidlia Island and the great lagoon on either side, is reproduced in this book, the settlement being made up of a dozen tents pitched on a parrow line of ice-blocks. A more desolate wintering-place can scarcely be conceived, the precipitous sides of the island monotonous level. From Tiapka eastward there are no settlements until East Cape is apstretching to the entrance of St.Lawrence Bay, and it is probable that Lieutenant Berry's party procured assistance from these natives after the loss of his vessel. He may have the Reindeer Chukches, but it is more likely that he followed the shore. When the Vega the frozen lagoons to Pitlekai. The shipwrecked crew could easily have effected a innetion with its own sledging party. Mr. Gilder's sledge journey across Northern

Siberia must be regarded as a very brilliant but by no means extraordinary achievement. Starting sometime in January, he reached Kolymsk in the latter part of February, and traversed the remainder of the distance to thirty-four days. Having learned there that Razin should accompany him as a friend and a special courier who reached his destination The case is different with our Bourbon

brother, and at the first convenient opportunity on April 18. The Vega's mail, however, was carried quite as fast. A party of natives received the letters on February 1 20, the postage being three bottles of whiskey, and on April 4 arrived at Kolymsk. Thence the mail was sent by express to Yakutsk and was received at Irkutsk on May 26. This was as good time as Mr. Gilder made, although natives and officials were the postmen. The first part of the road is frequently traversed by traders from Kolima, and the remaining stages are regularly made by Government couriers. Mr. Gilder's experience in Arctic travel enabled him to endure the terrible strain of this journey of 1,500 miles with the thermometer between 30° and 50° below zero, and he was so fresh at the end that he pushed headlong into new adventures on the Lena. His grit, intelligence, resolution and good fortune have made him the hero of an ill-fated Arctic expedition.

THE PRESENT LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Erastas Brooks is concededly one of the ablest legislators at Albany this year. It is interesting, therefore, to know what so intelligent and experienced an observer thinks of the present Senate and Assembly. He casually expressed his opinion in regard to them on Thursday during the course of the debate in the House on the resolution providing for final adjournment the middle of May. Mr. Brooks thinks well of the Legislature of 1882. He complimented his fellow-members, telling them that such had been the diligence with which business had been carried on that the time lost by the deadlock had been made good.

If this tribute is really deserved, then the Democratic majority is entitled to great praise. True, the deadlock was one of the most disgraceful and inexcusable proceedings in the legislative history of the State. The Assembly scarcely did a stroke of legitimate work during the first six weeks of the session, the Demoerats being too busy quarrelling over the division of the spoils to have any time for those public duties which they had sworn to discharge to the best of their ability. But, all the same, if it be true, as Mr. lock ended the majority has worked so hard and faithfully as to have atomed for the deadlock, then they should be given their due by the general recognition of that fact. But the trouble is that Mr. Brooks speaks without vouchers. We respectfully submit that it is tionally industrious; that it is not true that to-day finds its work so far advanced as it would have been had there been no deadlock; that it is not true that the quality of its service since it began to The abstract of Mr. Gilder's budget, which serve after six weeks of fooling has been such is telegraphed to The Herald from Irkutsk, as to commend it to the people as a bringer tends to relieve anxiety in regard to the crew forth of fruits meet for repentance. We hold of the Rodgers. The ship was burned on the that this Legislature has not been more than ordinarily industrious. There has been no omission of the weekly adjournment from Friday noon until Monday evening. The consequence has been that only three days in the week, Tuessaved from the ship, but unless this stock day, Wednesday and Thursday, have been had been landed beforehand it is not easy to available for committee meetings. Some of the understand how it could have been snatched committees may have met on other days, from the flames, when the young ice but it is safe to say that the majority have not. If the authors and finishers of the deadlock had been honestly desirous of making amends for their wanton waste of time they could have dispensed with the weekly recess altogether, or reduced its June, even if they were unable to add to the length so as to gain Saturday or Monday. But stock by purchase and by hunting. It seems in the absence of any variation from the ordimore probable that the provisions referred to nary rule of weekly adjournment it is idle to had been landed at Tiapka, the liberal allow- talk about this Legislature having been unusuance for six men's wants during a twelve- ally industrious. Or will Mr. Brooks claim that month being estimated as a frugal supply for although the weekly vacation has been taken, such has been the close and unremitting atevent there was no risk of starvation, for the tention given to business on the days when sessions have been held that the deadlock displies were to be sent to them from Kolymsk, grace has been wiped out? This proposition which is a regular market for barter with the is as untenable as the other. If it is not, how has wisely reconsidered portionment has not yet submitted its report; duced; that a number of the timely recommendations made by the Governor in his annual message, all of which were referred to appropriate committees remain unacted upon? Mr. Brooks has the floor.

TEAS IT A FAIR GAMBLE?

The present spirit and purpose of Southern Bourbonism are fairly illustrated in the remark of a Democratic member of Congress concerning the pending contested election cases in the House which was quoted in THE in carrying the party across the strait into TRIBUNE's Washington dispatches yesterday. 'I don't care," said he, speaking of Mr. the steamer St. Paul on her return to San Lynch, the colored man who contests the seat of Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, "I don't care "whether he was elected or not. No nigger 'shall ever hold a seat in Congress again "if my vote can prevent it." There is a degree of brutal candor about this statement that, when compared with the devious indirections by which Democrats of greater cunning and less sincerity undertake to accomplish the same end, has merit. The statement is both bold and bald. be no danger of starvation in midsummer, as It does not stoop to invent pretexts or offer excuses, but comes out in the sharp, defiant way that conveys the admission that it is utterly unreasonable and indefensible. There is something in the bigotry that simply plants itself on an assertion and refuses to listen to argument or budge an inch that, without being precisely chivalrous, recalls the old notion of chivalry; the miscalled chivalry that made it a point of honor to stick to a statement once made, no matter how often or how unmistakably it was proven a blunder or a lie.

But in another respect the position here taken differs decidedly from what used to be described in newspaper romances as the chivalry of the South and Southwest. In those pleasing fictions chivalry was represented by the planter loaded with money and attended by several slaves as body-servants, who was free with his money, took special delight in games of chance, played high, usually lost, and accepted the results of his losing game, if not always with philosophic composure, at least without ever attempting to cheat his adversary out of the stakes. When the representative of chivalry in the old days, after losing all his ready cash on a mistaken valuation of "three driven across country through the villages of of a kind," put up a "nigger" or two on a "full" and lost them, he gave up the "niggers" with or without a bill of sale, and having once turned them over to the winner, no frequently driven from Behring Strait over longer expected them to stand behind his chair or render him personal service. When he had exhausted his funds and his "niggers" and the chances of the game, he usually had the decency to set back his chair and seek in rum or religion consolation for his losses. The broad brimmed planter who had staked a "nigger" on "drawing to a bob-tailed flush" and had failed to "fill" made it a matter of pride to give up the entire "nigger" without so much as asking the allowance of a drawback on account of his clothes. He had named his own stake and had lost, and he gracefully submitted.

friends, who made their own game some twenty-one years ago, and in the spirit partly of confidence and partly of "bluff" staked all their "niggers" and a great deal more beside. The rebellion was on their part a great gamble. They played for an independent Confederacy with slavery as the corner-stone, and they staked on it not merely slavery, but their own disfranchisement and the chances for negro suffrage, negro equality and even negro rule. They played the game with eyes wide open and full knowledge of the possible consequences. Mad gambling, to be sure, but they forced the game and dealt the cardsdealt them to an unwilling adversary at point of pistol-and would listen to no compromise until the cards were called. They lost; lost everything-Confederacy, independence, "niggers"-all. Much has been restored to them, but the victors, having fairly won the "niggers," have clothed them with citizenship and set them up for themselves; and they propose to retain so much as this, at least, of the stakes in that great game. Was it a fair gamble? If it was, the men who lost must abide the result. The "nigger" is a citizen, and has equal rights with the man who staked him in the game. And it is not chivalrous or honest, now that the game has been played, for the loser to either whine about it or try to get even by cheating.

WHEN DOES SPRING BEGINT

We do not ask this question with the design of harrowing up the feelings of gentlemen with the influenza who are yearning to have the current ethereal mildness" become several degrees more ntense. Nor do we ask it in the interest of any young persons of either gender who have a quantity of spring poetry which they would fain throw upon the market in the nick of time, rather than before or after the nick. We ask the question, When Does Spring Begin ? in the interest of com merce, with a view of preventing the iron entering the soul of the Phenix Iron Company. A suit was put on trial in Philadelphia on Thursday, involving \$28,000, which turns on the question, When

Does Spring Begin ? It appears that some months ago a well-known Philadelphia firm made a contract for several hundred tons of iron from the Phanix Iron Company, the stipulation being that the iron was to be delivered in Philadelphia "in the early spring of 1880." Some of the iron did not reach the firm until April 24, 1880, and hence they claim there was a violation of the contract, because April 24 is not in the "early spring." Counsel for the firm argued that spring not true that this Legislature has been excep- in this latitude, both in ordinary parlance and in the iron trade, begins on March 1, and that early spring, counting a month and a half from this date, ended on April 15. In reply to this counsel for the Phænix Iron Company contended that, according to all authorities, both English and American, spring does not begin until March 20, the time fixed by astronomers, and consequently the delivery of the iron was in early spring. In support of this position, and by way of rendering it impregnable as Gibraltar, counsel, as we learn from The Philadelphia Ledger's report of the case. offered in evidence among other works of recognized authority THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC. But for reasons best known to itself the Court ruled out all the almanacs submitted to it-some half dozen in all. The Ledger adds that "pending argument upon similar offers from other scientific authorities the Court adjourned and the case will be resumed

this morning." All persons interested in having the date of the genesis of spring and the exodus of winter determined once for all by a judicial decision will follow this novel trial with lively interest. If the Court knows itself-and its failure to appoint THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC sole referee in the premises will raise the presumption in the public mind that it does not-it will decide that spring hereabouts, like Easter the world over, is a "movable" institution. Speaking seriously, the Phonix Company has unquestionably got the right of the matter. March, April and May are spring months, but the formal, the scientific, the astronomical, the only real opening of the season occurs when THE TRIB-UNE ALMANAC says it occurs-"March 20, 12 noon." This fact about spring ought to turn the winter of the Phonix Iron Company's discontent at winter of the Phoenix Iron Company's discontent at having iron of the value of \$28,000 thrown back on their hands into glorious summer. They are bound to forecast the prospects of any of them. does it happen that the Committee on Ap- having iron of the value of \$28,000 thrown back on he suit to win unless justice in Philadelphia leclines to walk hand in hand with starry-eyed knowledge.

Mr. James Morton, an accomplished and enthusiastic Philadelphia mathematician, claims to have solved the problem known as squaring the circle, Our hearty congratulations, Mr. Morton. And now before you proceed to discover perpetual motion, the North Pole, and the lost Pleiad, perhaps you would have the goodness to inform the country whether the square described upon the hypothenuse of the handsome young Schator, Don Cameron, is greater than the area of all the rest of the Republican party of Pennsylvania.

PERSONAL.

Joseph Head, who recently died in Boston at the age of ninety-seven, was the oldest living graduate of Harvard College. He belonged to the class of

Efforts are being made by Governor Hamilton, of Maryland, to annul the marriage between his daughter Clare and her husband, John Stanhope. The marriage was a clandestine one and took place ast summer.

F. B. Gowen, the president of the Reading Rail-

road, who arrived in Europe yesterday, has undertaken, among other thing, to negotiate a loan there of \$1,000,000 for the Tidewater Pipe Line Company to pay off existing indebtedness and extend the work of the company. Ernest Morris, the young naturalist and explorer

of Indianapolis, Ind., brought home with him from his recent trip to South America 1,800 plants, fifteen of which are claimed to be new discoveries. The collection is now in possession of Erastus Corning, of Aibany, N. Y.

A picture of Dred Scott, the slave who was made famous by his connection with a Supreme Court decision which remanded him to slavery, was presented to the Missouri Historical Society last week by the widow of Theodore Barnum, who purchased Scott's manumission. The Hon, J. Milton Turner made the presentation speech. Scott's portrait was placed upon the walls beside that of Thomas H. Benton.

Roswell Smith, the publisher of The Century magazine, has given a check for \$1,000 to the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendess, in East Thirtieth-st., toward the erection of a chapel in memory of his grandson, Roswell Inness, who died recently. The chapel will be built at Oceanport, N. J., near Long Branch, where the society has a summer home for the children under its care. It will cost about \$2,000, will be designed especially for the children, and will be called the Reswell Inness Memorial Chapel.

Mr. Wickersham (whose name was incorrectly spelled Wickershall in some of the dispatches vesterday), just named to be Charge d'Affaires in Denmark, took a prominent part in the meeting of the National Education Association in Washington, in 1878. There was an interesting debate upon the relative merits of the old academy and the high school of the present day, most of the people par-ticipating having been educated in the old acad-emts. General Garfield delivered a brilliant ad-dress entitled "Brick and Mortar vs. Brains."

The new Inman steamship City of Rome will sail for Liverpool to-day with 210 cabin passengers, among whom are the Rev. Dr. Henry Day, son and daughter; the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Fogger, Bishor O'Keilly, of Springfield, the Rev. E. J. Flynn, the Hon, S. T. Smith and wife, R. H. Van Schaack, J. Raiston Grant and wife, W. H. Blatch, G. Ballin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Caldwell, William Douglass, Colonel William Osborn, Captain J. B. Pryce, Samuel Raynor, and Mrs. George R. Blanchard. Sammel Raynor, and Mrs. George R. Blanchard. The North German Lloyd steamer Neckar has 89 cabin passengers, among whom are Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, L. Skougaard-Severini, Felix Brown, wife

and three children, F. von Bernuth, wife and two children, J. Ellinger and Dr. Ewald Wulfing.

The revenue steamer Corwin, which has been selected as the vessel to go to the relief of the off. cers and crew of the Rodgers, is commanded by Lieutenant M. A. Healy, the senior lieutenant of the Revenue-Marine Service. Lieutenant Healy has had a number of years of service in Alaska and in the Arctic, and became so infatuated with it that when two years ago last May the Treasury Department ordered the Corwin on a short cruise up Behring's Strait to get news of the Jeannette, he volunteered for the work, and was detached from the command of the revenue cutter William E. Chandler, at this port, which he had held for two years and a half, and was ordered to the Corwin as executive and navigating officer. He was afterward detached and ordered to the revenue cutter Rush, and was recently put in command of the Corwin.

GENERAL NOTES.

A huge whale, harpooned off Provincetown m Monday, was towed into one of the Boston docks on Wednesday. It weighs 27 tons, is 62 feet long and 58 feet n girth, and its jaws have a spread of 25 feet. The nonster is now undergoing the embalming process and rill probably swing round the circle in the wake of some travelling show during the summer.

Guiteau does not like Jerseymen, perhaps ecause he regards them as the representatives of Jorsey ustice. Several residents of that State visited him in his cell the other day and received civil treatment from the assassin until they told where they came from, when he refused to talk with them longer. Not even the offer of five dollars could induce him to sell his picture and autograph to one of the party, although in their presence be granted that inestimable book to some one else for a dollar.

An American author now in Munich writes to a friend in this city: "A German lady told me a good story at the dinner table last evening that will, I think, amuse you. In Switzerland a few months ago she met with one of our countrymen who, in a circle of ladics and gentlemen at a large hotel, was boasting of the great freedom enjoyed by the people of America, so superior, he said, to that enjoyed by any other nation on the earth, 'Why,' said he, pulling out of his pistol pocket a revolver and flourishing it before his hearers, 'with that I can travel unmolested from one end of the United States to the other.'"

One of the most beautiful country roads in New-England is that which winds in many gentle curves from Maiden, in the suburbs of Boston, to Stoneham, and the lovellest point in its sinuous course is where it bends around a grassy knoil in Metrose over which a oble old buttonwood tree has stood guard for a century. The County Commissioners have fately decided to cut down the tree and level the knell for the purpose of straightening the road! Against this desceration Mr. Wilson Flagg, author of "The Woods and By-roads of New-England," has entered an earnest protest. "Let the people of Melrose," he writes to The Boston Transcript, "let all those who from Boston and other cities have fourneyed over this old road and admired the noble buttonwood and the picturesque knoll on which it stands, rise and indignantly protest against this unwarrantable act of sordid stupidity. I cannot believe that the public can look tamely on and allow this shameful thing to be done. The destruction of this place would be a perpetual disgrace to the civilization of Eastern Massachusetts, and the County Commissioners should have an injunction laid upon their progress immediately by proper legal action." Mr. Fingg is right. In many Massachusetts towns such brutal sacrifices have approached the enormity of marder in the first degree; and any one who has seen a majestic elm laid low in order that a hideous and ill-smelling aerhalit pavement micht make a lovely village look more like a ugly etty will join heart and soul in Mr. Fingg's indigmant protest.

POLITICAL NEWS.

One of the first newspapers to announce its choice for President in 1884 is The Waukegan (IIL) dwette. It places the name of Mr. Blaine at the head of its columns. But The Chicago Journal advises it to make less haste, as Illinois will doubtless have a candidate of its own for the nomination in the person of General Logan.

This is called an off year in politics, and yet Legislatures that will select twenty United States Senators are to be chosen. Besides the election of Legisla-

The earliest candidate in the Kansas Gubernatorial race with an organized following to Captain support among the younger element in the Republican party. He has declared himself in favor of the enforcement of the prohibitory law and against a compage of personalities. The State will probably see the mest warmly contested canvass it has witnessed in many years.

It is understood in Illinois that Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is a candidate for the seat of acting Vice-Presi-dent Davis in the United States Senate. He is reported to have written a letter placing himself in the hands of

The adoption of the prohibitory amendment in Iowa has been placed beyond doubt, in all probability, political question. The action of the brewers at their liquor traffic has been resented by these journals that desired to keep the question out of politics and to have it decided upon its own merits. The consequence will probably be a full Republican vote and all that that implies in Iowa.

The probability becomes stronger that Senator Davis, of West Virginia, will be a candidate for re-election. Ex-Speaker Moffett, of the Legislature of that respondent that Mr. Davis's early withdrawal from the cure his own reelection. After his rivals have killed themselves off he thought the Senator would enter the field without opposition and gain an easy victory. The Wheeling Intelligencer says that Mr. Davis is as accept-able a senator to the Republicans as any man the Demo-crats could elect.

If the call of the Maine Republicans for a State convention is an indication of the spirit that actuates the party in that State, conciliation and harmony are the order of the day there. All who oppose the policy of the Fusionists and the obstructive acts of the present Governor are invited to seek representation in the convention. The call assumes that the State will not be redistricted, as it says that the nomination of four Congressmen at-Large will be one of the duties of the convention. It will meet June 15 in Portland, and an energetic campaign will be begun at once.

The liquor men of Ohio appear to have entered upon a war of extermination against every man and every interest that opposes free whiskey. Their atest point of attack is the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and their grievance is that its president, the Hon. Theodore Cock, favored the Sunday Closing bill which the Legislature passed at its recent session. One prominent brewer is reported in The Cincinnati Enquirer as saving that the whiskey men, the brewers, the mainters, the eigar and tobacco men intend to withdraw their patonage from the Southern Railroad, and not ship a romage from the Southern Railrond, and not ship a pound of freight over that route that can be sent to its destination in any other way. Mr. Cook, who is a prominent Democrat, when questioned on the subject said: "This coercion business will not win. If such a statement were published, I believe it would have a contrary effect to what the brewers wish. It would intensify the feeling against Sunday descenation, and those who think as I do upon the subject would indignantly repel any attempt to buildoze them into concession."

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE DEMOCRATIC DONKEY.

THE DEMOCRATIC DONKEY.

From The Synause Standard (Rep.)

With unusual asimineness, some Democratic organs hag themselves to think that their party's representatives in the House are hampering every effort to improve the wretched navy which bears the Americal dag. The party that howls for the protection of Americal citizens abroad howls just as foully when an attempt is put forth to strengthen the principal agency for restricting them. protecting them.

POLITICAL STRATEGY THAT IS A LITTLE TOO DEEP.

From The Charinati Commercial (Rep.)
President Arthur seems to be, and it is al-President Arthur seems to be, and it is acleged he is, working to conciliate the South and revive
the Republican party in that unpromising section. But
it strikes some of the Southern Republicans that he has
taken a very singular way of showing his interest by retiring the only representative of the South he had in its
Cabinet and substituting a Northern Stalwari. The
strategy is too deep for them.

THE SAME OLD COMBINATION.

After all, the Democratic managers have not greatly changed. Now, as in the past, they rely upon the activity and combination of the enemies of good order, upon class projections, about troubles, general dissatisfaction, untoward circumstances and business diseasers as their best alices. In 1867 a leading New York Democrat said that a general sourt crop would be followed by a Democratic victory. It is as true now as

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